A SOCIAL SENSATION IN WASHINGTON.

ington correspondent of the Boston Herald, is

that caused by the arrest of a young man named St. Clair, otherwise known as "Sis" Sinclair.

This young man found great enjoyment in attending the numerous fushionable balls, parties,

he attended, and attracted much attention, be

ing, as it were, one of the leading belies of the

evening. He was arrested soon after leaving

the Temple. He claims to be but fifteen years

old, but his father says he is twenty. His dress

was of the latest fashion, and he wore four-but-

ton white kid gloves. His hair ornamentations

were procured at the same place where other

belles procure them, and were decidedly taste-

ful. He managed his train with elegance and

ease. He has a very feminine appearance, and as a lady, would be called very good looking. In the pocket of the dress was found a note sign-

SALEM, N. C., JUNE 17, 1875,

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. TERMS:-- CASH IN ADVANCE. six months

Select Miscellany.

Captured By Telegraph.

During the winter of 1869, I was employed as night operator in the railroad office at -, Iowa. The principal road between Chicago and Omaha runs through D-, and the great, irregular night trains, and constant danger of collision resulting therefrom, rendered the position of night operator by no means an easy one. It may be well to mention here, as necessary to the following story, that besides the railroad office there was also at Dbusiness office of the Union Company. This we

always spoke of as the "down-town office." One stormy night, not far from eleven o'clock, I sat at my desk-and, for a wonder, idle. The wires had not called for sometime, and I was leaning back in my chair listening to the wind outside, and reflecting upon the loneliness of my situation. The eastern had crossed the river more than an hour ago; all the depot officials had gone off home, and so far as I knew I was

entirely alone in the vast building.
Finally, tired of thinking, I picked up the evening paper, and glanced listlessly over its columns. Among other things I read the detailed account of a fearful tragedy that had occurred fifty miles up the river on the previous night. Three raftsmen, well known as desper-ate characters in that vicinity, had entered the cottage of one Matthews, a farmer living in an isolated spot-had butchered the farmer and his children, terribly maltreated his wife, and then departed as they came, having taken with them whatever plunder was handy. What interested me most was a full description, for purposes of identification, of the chief of the villainous trio, Tim Lynch. Here it is:

\$500 reward will be paid for information leading 5000 reward will be paid for information leading to the capture, dead or alive, of Tim Lynch, the ringleader of the Matthews tragedy. Lynch is a remarkably large man, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and broad across the shoulders. Eyes greenish gray, with a deep scar over the right one. Hair wire, black, and beard of same color. When last seen he was dressed in black Kossuth hat, faded army overcoat, when the formation and the property of the party pants of grey jean, and heavy boots. The above reward will be paid to any one furnishing positive information of his whereabouts.

(Signed) Sheriff of —— County.

At the very instant I finished read the advertisement, there occurred the most remarkable to see a man down at the Pennsylvania House, collections of the long dreary purgatory coincidence that has ever come under my obserthen the door opened, and there entered-Tim Lynch! The moment I set eyes upon him I recognized him as perfectly as though I had known key again. "Make haste," was my message, him all his life. The army overcoat and gray | "I shall lose him if you do not. Not a moment pants tucked into the heavy boots, the massive to spare.' frame and shoulders, the slouched hat pulled down over his right eye to conceal—I was sure aging: "A squad of police started for the de—the sear, above all, a desperate, hunted look pot five minutes ago." Thank Heaven! They in his forbidding countenance-all were not to be mistaken. I was as certain of his identity as though he had stepped forward, pulled off

his hat and showed the sear, and told me his To say that I was not alrmed at this sudden and unwelcome intrusion would be untrue. I am not a brave man, and my present situation, alone in the depot with a hunted murderer, was by no means reassuring. My heart beat vio-lently, but from mere force of habit, I arose to comply I succeeded in conquering my agitation to some extent. He drew a chair noisily forward, and sitting down threw open his coat, displaying by so doing a heavy navy revolver stuck in his belt. Then he freed his mouth of

"Young feller," he said, motioning with his head toward the battery, "thet thar macheen is what yer call a tellygram, I s'pose?" "Well," I answered with a faint smile, intended to be conciliatory, "that's what we send tel-

a quantity of tobacco juice, and spoke:

'Wall, I want you to send a message to a friend of mine out in Cohoe. I tell you beforehand, I hain't got no collatteral. But I kinder guess you had better trust me, young feller." (Here he laid his hand significantly on his belt.) 'I'll fetch it in termorrow ef it's convenient.'

I hastened to say that the charge could just as well be paid at the other end by his friend. "Umph? Plaguey little you'll get out o' Jim, I recon. Howsumdever, perceed." What is the message, and to whom is it to

"I want you tell Jim Fellers, of Cohoe, that the bull quit here las' night, and ther sheep 'll

As he delivered this sentence he looked at me as if he expected me to be mystified. But I thought it best not to appear so, and I said

is your partner? Ah, sir, the telegraph helps else leave the office." And he good-naturedly you fellows to many a sharp bargain. "Ya'as," he answered slowly, evidently pleased with the way I took it. "Ya'as," that's um. cheap over in Genessee, yisterday. Purty lot

I turned to my instrument. What was to be ten sent business messages; and if I did as usual now I should probably get rid of my unwelcome visitor without furthur trouble. But in short conversation with him I had somewhat | can't go out of that door afore me. Come back recovered from my first alarm, and I now con- here? ceived the idea of attempting the capture of

I was only a poer salaried operator, trying to make enough to marry in the spring. Five hundred dollars would do me a great deal of good just now-to say nothing of the eclat of the thing. But how was it to be accomplished? Here was I alone in the depot with a man big enough to whip his weight in such little men as me several times over. Any attempt to secure him single handed was not to be thought of. But could I not excuse myself, and, going out, fasten him in? No; well I knew from the distrustful look in his face that any proposal of mine to leave the room would be promptly ob-

jected to by him. What then? Why, simply, I would telegraph to the downtown station. But, alas! That very day the connection between the two offices had been cut for repairs. It was seldom used at any time, of course. But what of that? It was only a ques-

tion of a few more seconds of time. All these thoughts went through my mind with the rapidity of lightning as I went to the battery. Lynch regarded me from the corner of his uncovered eye with suspicion that made me shake in my shoes. As I sat down he arose and came to my side.

"Look a here, young feller," he hissed in my again. ear, and his breath was sickening with the fumes of liquor, "perhaps you mean fair enough-I hope you do for yer own sake. But I don't understan' nothin' 'bout them tellygrams, and I jist want ter tell ye that yer'd better be squar-I did a man yit!" and I felt the cold muzzle of

"Never fear, sir; I'll tell him all about the stock." He, muttered something to himself, and still remained standing over me.

You have heard perhaps how much character and expression a telegraph operator can put into his touch. Why, there were dozens of different operators communicating with our office, and I could tell at the instant, without ever making a mistake, who it was signalling. You could tell if a man was nervous from his telegraphing just as well as you could from his hand-writing. The call that I sent hurrying across the State to Council Bluffs, must have rung out upon the ears of the operator like a

"C. B. Are you there?" was what I asked, and almost instantly came back a reply in the affirmative. Then with trembling hand I rattled off my message:

"For love of God, telegraph to our down-town office at once. Tell them that Tim Lynch is within two feet of me, and they must send help." A short pause, as though my message occasioned some surprise, and then came the response: "All right!" which assured me, I need

not repeat.
"Wal," growled the deep voice of Lynch, are you going to send my message?" "I have sent it, sir."

"What! Does all that tickin mean what I told "Yes, and if you will wait fifteen or twenty

minutes, you'll get an answer."
"Wal, I dunno as I want an answer. Jim, he'll understan' it's all right. "But I'll tell you soon whether he's there or

not. Sit down. So Lynch reluctantly took his seat, looking around at the doors and windows once in a while in an uneasy way. I was determined to take him now at any cost, and I verily believe I should have planted myself in his path had he

insisted upon going now.
"Tick, Tick, Tick, Tick!" the battery called out, and I listened to the message. "Keep cool. Gould has gone for the police," Strange it was, wasn't it? That I should sit there and talk through two hundred and fifty miles of space with a man not half a mile from me.

"What's that signify?" inquired my compan ion, as the ticking ceased; and I replied that the clerk at Cohoe had just written off the message and sent it out. He seemed satisfied, and settled back in his chair, where he sat in sullen silence, his jaws going up and down as he chewed his weed.

O, how slowly the minutes crept along. The suspense was terrible. I sat and watched the minute hand of the clock, and five minutes seemed as many months. My companion seemed nervons too. He moved uneasily in his

"Ain't it about time ye heard from Jim?" he sked at length.

"We shall get word from him in a few moments now," I answered, and fell to watching the clock again. Five minutes more passed. Lynch got up and began to pace to and fro about the room. At length he paused and

Straightway came the reply, short but encourought to be here now. I looked at Lynch and thought of the five hundred dollars. "Wal, what's the word?" he growled impa-

"Your friend is coming," I answered, for want of a better reply.

"Comin'! Comin'! Whar?" "Coming to the office of Cohoe. He probably has an answer for you."

"An answer for me? Jim Fellers? What and asked him to be seated. While he turned thought for a moment, and then he looked at me with a dangerous light in his eye.

"Look a-here, young feller," he cried, "it's my private opinion you're lyin' to me. And ef you are"-here he attered a horrible oath-"I'll cut ver skulkin' heart out! I don't know nothbout thet thar masheen, but I swar Jim Fellers hain't got nothin' to answer. More like he'd git up an' scatter when he heerd thet

He stood glaring at me as he uttered these words, his hand on his revolver. I cannot account for it. As I before remarked, I am a timid man by nature. But this action only made me bolder. Everything depended upon keeping him a few seconds longer. It must be done

at my cost. I tried a new plan.
"What do you mean sir?" I shouted, rising, "by coming into this office and talking in that style? Do you think I'll endure it? Leave this room at cace, sir, or I'll ----" and I advanced threateningly towards him. My unexpected attitude seemed to amuse him more than any. thing else, but it silenced his suspicions. He put his hands in his pockets and delivered a loud laugh in my face.

"Wal, wal, my bantum, ye needn't git so cantankerous. Who'd thought such a little breeches as you had such spunk? Haw! haw! haw! Why I could chaw ye up without makin' two bites of ve."

orclessly:
"Well, sir," I said, still apparently unmolified, "either sit down and hold your tongue, or

Once more we were sitting listening to the ticking of the clock as the minutes dragged I'm sendin down a lot o' stock. Bought it dog their slow length along, Would help never come? Three minutes more. Great Heavens! the suspense was becoming intolerable! I must go to the stair and listen if I die for it. I arose done? Though ours was a railroad office, we of- and took a step toward the door, but a loud voice stopped me. I turned suddenly.

"Hold!" shouted Lynch, standing upright, all his suspicions aroused once more; "yer

till some one could spring upon him from begrasp, half a dozen officers were upon him and

he quickly was secured. The next morning the papers were filled with glowing accounts of the capture of the murderer, and praises of my conduct.

The principal business men of the town made up a purse of five hundred dollars and presented it to me; and this, with the reward that was paid me the following week, enabled me to get married at Christmas. But I shudder at the remembrance of that half hour, I spent alone with Tim Lynch; and I don't think one thousand dollars would tempt me to go through it

"Arrah, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Flannigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had not given him an opportunity to get in a word edgewise, during a two hours' ride behind the little bay for by the Eternal God! ef you go back on me, nags in his oyster wagon; "are ye afther know-I'll stretch you on this yere floor as stiff as ever in why yer cheeks are like my ponies there?" "Shure and it's because they are red is it?" quoth his revolver on my cheek. Perhaps my voice Bridget. 'Faith, and a better raison than that, the angry waves of the ocean. Now what trembled a little, but I was still unmoved in my mayourneen. Because there is one o'them aich makes the ocean get so angry?, "Because it would you never be told a lie, do not ask listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the makes the ocean get so angry?, "Because it would you never be told a lie, do not ask listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the makes the ocean get so angry?", "Because it would you never be told a lie, do not ask listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the great." side of a waggin' tongue."

CASPER HAUSER IDENTIFIED.

SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY THAT AT ONE TIME HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S CRITICISM OF THE PUZZLED ALL EUROPE. AN IDIOTIC YOUTH THE RIGHTFUL DUKE OF BADEN—A DAUGHTER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR MARRIED A GER-MAN PRINCE WITH THE BAR SINISTER-SOME EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.

[New York Sunday Mercury.] The mystery of the mysterious individual, Casper Hauser, has puzzled the entire world .-The fate of the unfortunate youth at one time created more excitement and enger curiosity throughout Europe than any event of the present century. Although his true parentage and the names of those through whose instrumentality he was consigned to his bloody grave have been established almost beyond a doubt, a dread of the consequences of displeasing so many illustrious personages has hitherto prevented the affair being sifted with that regard for facts which alone could elicit the complete truth. In a strange manner the mystery has

been solved. On the evening of the 26th of May, 1828, a casual passenger through the streets of Nuremberg met a youth about fifteen or sixteen years of age, whose singular appearance at once arrested his attention. Although strongly built, he seemed scarcely able to use his limbs, while his eyes were hardly strong enough to bear the dim twilight of the late summer eve. In his hand he held a letter addressed to a well known citizen, which he presented to every passer by with an unmeaning stare. When conducted to the house of the person to whom he appeared to have been directed, he was offered food, but refused with disgust all except plain bread and water, and, throwing himself down on a heap of straw, went into a sound sleep. The persons in whose charge he was left did not know what o make of him, for on the one hand he displayed the mingled curiosity and stupid insensibili ty of some being to whom all is new, but who has no perceptible appreciative faculty, while he could repeat certain words with distinctness and in a distinct hand wrote down the name of Casper Hauser. As an idiot or clever impostor they finally determined to send him to prison, where a close examination showed him to be incapable of any attempt at fraud, but on the contrary, to be himself a victim of crime. The soles of his feet were perfectly soft and white, proving that he had never been permitted to take exercise. It was clear that he had never seen and never learned anything; he was a complete stranger to the commonest ties and duties which bind mankind together, and utterly ignorant of the nature or even existence of society or morality; in short, he had evidently vegetated in complete isolation, and literally in obscurity, for he could not bear the effect of light upon his eyes, and neither knew at first the difference between night and day, nor could be measure time. Prof. Danmer charged himself with his education. By gentle degrees, armed with the utmost patience, he attempted to awaken the dormant faculties of this extraordinary being. "I don't believe I'll wait any more. I've got He learned with rapidity, and vague misty reand he'll be abed ef I don't git thar pretty which the years of his childhood had been spent rose before his mind. He would often talk about his jailor, for whom, however, he did not entertain any feelings of ill-will, but rather wondered, in his simplicity, how he could have offended him. The Professor, who had entirely discontinued his researches as to the birth of his unfortunate pupil, encouraged him to trace back the depths of his memory. and hoped eventually to collect the scattered facts he from time to time obtained into some tangible shape. Thus three or four of his years rolled peaceably along. (The world, tired of its nine days' wonder, had forgotten all about Casper, and he might fondly hope that his enemies had done the same thing; but it was not so.— They had not let any of his movements escape them, and probably the professor's hopes had been too loudly expressed, for an attempt was made to assassinate the poor youth, which failshould be answer for?" Lynch stood in stupid ed and resulted in obtaining for him a more powerful protection than that of the worthy sciensist, that of the earl of Stanhope, an English nobleman, who, at that time, was residing in Germany. On the 14th of December, 1833, Hauser, who had been left alone, was enticed to a solitary grotto by an unknown man, who plunged a dagger into his heart. Every effort was made by the authorities to discover the assassin, and Lord Stanhope offered a large reward for his arrest, but all in vain. Among

> will be found to exist that poor, friendless Casper Hauser was by birth a sovereign prince. New developments prove reasonable beyond doubt that Hauser was the son of the Grand Duke Charles, of Baden, and his wife Stephina, consequently the legitimate heir to the throne. Charles, who had married Stephania, the neice of Napoleon the First, in 1806, was a man of reckless character. Not long after marriage, he became enamored of the Baroness Geyer von Geyerberg, whom he raised to the rank of Countess von Hotchberg. This woman attempted to poisen the Grand Duchess, and when the latter was delivered of an heir to the crown of Baden, she caused that child to be stolen. It was the unfortunate creature afterwards known under the name of Casper Hauser. The Grand Duchess was assured by the physicians, all of whom were in the pay of the Countess, that her child had died. She believed it until ner husband died, when she secretly had the coffin

opened and found it empty.

those well acquainted with such particulars of

the case as it was not practicable for the strong

arm of despotism to suppress, but little doubt

Sometime afterwards she gave birth to another son, but the mother seemed to believe that her child had been taken from her and another substituted. This was really the case, the substitued baby being an illegitimate son to whom the Countess Hochberg had given birth about the same time. The bastard was christened Leopold, and became heir apparent of Baden. The Grand Duchess never spoke to him, even after he had become grand duke.— She lived in seclusion, and died a few years ago. Whether her husband Charles ever discovered the fraud, certain it is that she finally poisoned "Come back here, or by the Eternal-" and him, whereupon her son Leopold became Grand the pistol muzzel looked me in the face. He Duke of Baden. He had no right whatever to stood now half turned from the door, and I was the position; for the real heir, Casper Hauser, facing it. Slowly, without a particle of noise, was then alive. When inquiries began to be I saw the knob turn and a face under a blue made into Casper Hauser's fate, the countess cap peep in. Thank God! Help had come! I Hochberg caused him to be murdered. The made into Casper Hauser's fate, the countess felt a joy incontrollable come over me. I must Grand Duke Leopold died in 1852, when his keep the murderer's attention an instant longer son Frederic Louis, the present Grand Duke. ascended the throne. He married in 1857, hind. I walked straight up to him, but his Louisa, the only daughter of the present Empequick ear had caught a movement behind. As ror of Germany, who has for a son-in-law the he turned with an oath I sprang upon him, and bore down his arm just as the revolver went off, the ball burying itself harmlessly in the to the crown of Baden. The Frankfort Gazette floor. Before he could free himself from my made public these facts, and was furnished information by parties in possession of the seeret history. To ascertain the names of the latter became the task of the Prussian police, by order of the Emperor. Unable to seize the books of the Gazette on any direct charge, the police took advantage of the fact that the owner was also a partner in a job printing establishment. From that establishment had been issued a circular reflecting on certain bankers. The latter sued the job printing office, and the police, on that ground, seized all the books of the Gazette, including the subscription list. All over Germany the disclosures of the Gazette and

the oppressive measures of the exasperated Emperor have created profound sensation .-The Emperor, who is a stickler for legitimacy is intensely mortified by the disclosures about his son-in-law. His drughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, refuses to appear in public since the disclosures have been made.

"Mother, this book you gave me tells about for the first time face to face. has been crossed so often, my son."

IS THE COUNTRY SAFE?

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

[New York Herald.] MY DEAR SIR:—One of your correspondents informs me that you wish me to say to you what I think of the President's letter of last Saturday, 29th ultimo, known as "the third term

This I proceed to do.

There are several matters contained in tho letter that have no direct and a very slight indirect bearing upon the question. What sacrifices, if any, the President may have made in accepting his first nomination or his second have nothing to do with his election for a third term. And whatever abuse he may have been subjected to during the time he has held the Presidency is equally irrevelent. Although it is no doubt true that his conduct has been sub jected in some instances to harsh and unjust criticism, yet, as he admits "in the light of subsequent events" his conduct on some occassions "was subject to fair criticism," he has not always been unjustly dealt with. What those occasions were he omits to say. Were they in his recommendation for the passage of the 'Force Bill' and the suspension of the labeas corpus, his approval of the conduct of the military at New Orleans in expelling a portion of the Legislature of that State, and in the more flagrant wrong, if one more flagrant could be committed, in the recommendation made to Congress in his Message relative to Arkansas, a recommenda-

tion in principle absolutely destructive of the right of the people of every State to change their Constitution? But these wrongs are not pertinent at all to the general question of the election of a President for a third term, except s they bear for his fitness for that office. What the President says is this, that there is nothing in the constitution to prohibit it, and that it can only come before the people by a proposition to amend the constitution. The precedents, no matter how long established, and no matter what may have been the character of

the men by whom they were established, as patriots and as statesmen of unsurpassed abiliy, and no matter how universal has been their sanction by the people, these precedents should, in the President's view, have no influence upon he people now or hereafter, or upon the determination of him who may have occupied the office for two terms. For he tells us that "it prospect, wickedly assented to the proposal. may happen in the future history of the country (and this may be the case during the balance of the present term) that to change an executive because he has been in eight years in office elect to a third term: but until the time of President Grant not only did no one of his predecessors, who had held the office for two terms.

ever proposed or suggested it. That a constitutional prohibition does not exegarded. The power of the veto on of the royal prerogative." It may with truth be or your head shall be severed from your body! said that now, when it has been so long disused, that its exercise by the Crown would produce a fearful ferment in the kingdom. Such, in that guilt. The King consented, and the surgeou

law-abiding country, is the conclusive force and effect of usage. The idea of the President that the safety of the country may demand the re-election of a President for a third term, in my opinion, is an dle conceit, having no other support but the most egregious vanity. Of this vanity he himself seems to partake, since he says that he tendered, unless it should come under such cir- may amply reward him for his wise maxim." cumstances as to make it an imperative duty. Who is to judge whether the duty to accept is an imperative one? It can only be the man imself. May he not well conclude that a nomnation by a convention is conclusive as to the luty? The safety of the country he may really think requires his continuance in office, and that his own opinion upon that point, if he has one, is established by the action of the convention, and by this process of reasoning he may be re-elected for as many terms as life is spared im. I think it may, with perfect justice, be said that if the convention which framed the constitution had known the enormous extent of the official patronage which in time would newould have limited the official term to six or

eight years and have rendered the incumbent ineligfble. The question which is now agitating the pubic mind is whether President Grant shall be it? It may do so practically, because I believe that he will not be renominated, or if he is, that he will hardly receive the vote of a single State. The voice of Pennsylvania has spoken by her recent convention, which has forced the President to write this letter, is, judging by all the signs of the times, concurred in by an immense majority of the Republican party in every State in the Union. The President indeed so forms signs of the times, concurred in by an immense in the Union. The President, indeed, so far as he is personally concerned, seems to regard it as a mere matter of dollars and cents; and it may perhaps be legitimately inferred that if the salary which he now receives should be secured to him as a retiring pension he would gladly leave the office at the end of his term, and return to that home, "where the balance of his days might be spent in peace and enjoyment of domestic quiet," and without any apprehension that the peace and safety of the country are not as safe in the hands of his successor as they had been in his own, and this belief I have ne doubt the public will fully share

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

HOW TO PUT DOWN MATTING.

As the Summer is approaching, and the time for matting draws near, it may be well to call the attention of housekeepers to the fact that, as there is a right way of doing everything, there is decidedly a right way to put down Canton matting. It is the almost universal practice to put it down wrong. Most persons cut the lengths and the breadths in their proper places on the floor, proceed to drive a vast number of tacks up and down the edges. This method serves the purpose of keeping the covering very tightly on the floor, but it injures the boards and ruins the matting. Every tack breaks one straw, and perhaps more. These Canton mattings are made on boats, where they are woven in short pieces about two yards long. These short pieces are afterwards joined together on the shore in lengths of about forty yards. It is easy to see where these two yard pieces are joined, and the first thing to be lone, after the matting is cut in proper lengths, is to sew these pieces across and across on the wrong side to keep these joints from opening. Then sew the breadths together, and tack it to the floor in the same manner that you treat a carpet. Matting made in this way will last fully twice as long as where they are tacked in every breadth,-A good matting should last six or seven years.

At a prayer meeting an old man got up and prayed for a son now in a felon's cell for the crime of murder. Another old man trembling-ly joined his prayers, adding that he too had est and weakest." And he commanded his train had a son, but he had been murdored. Their to turn aside and spare the ant-hill. names were made known, and the fathers of

personal questions.

THE KING AND THE SURGEON,

Our Boys and Girls may have heard of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. She was a very witty woman, well known in the court circles of Europe years ago. Many of her sharp sayings are repeated to this day. Sometimes she told a short story very happily, and here is one that she once related:

and receptions given here during the present winter, attired in the clothing of a fushionable belle of the season. His "get up" was somewhat remarkable, and, strange to say, he played his difficult part so well that he was not discovered until a few days since, while in attendance at the sociable given by the Minnesota State Association at Masonie Temple. There he attended and attracted toppel situation be-One day, as an ancient King of Tartary was riding with his officers of State they met a dervish crying aloud, "To him that will give me a hundred dinars (small pieces of money,) I will give a piece of good advice."

The King, attracted by this strange declura-tion, stopped and said to the dervish: "What advice is this you offer for one hundred dinars?" "Sir," replied the dervish, "I shall be most thankful to tell you, as soon as you order the money to be paid me."

The King expecting to hear something extraordinary, ordered the dinars to be given to the dervish at once; on receiving which he said, Sir, my advice is, begin nothing without considering what the end may be."

The officers of State, smiling at what they thought ridiculous advice, looked at the King, who they expected would be so enraged at this insult as to order the dervish to be severely punished. The King, seeing their amusement

and surprise, said : "I see nothing to laugh at in the advice of the dervish; but on the contrary, I am persuaded that if it were more frequently practiced, men would escape many calamities. Indeed, so con-vinced am I of the wisdom of this maxim that I shall have it engraved on my plate and written on the walls of my palace, so that it may ever be before me." The King having thanked the dervish, proceeded towards the palace, and on his arrival he ordered the chief Bey to see that the maxim was engraved on the walls

of his palace. Some time after this occurrence, one of the nobles of the court, a proud, ambitious man, resolved to destroy the King, and place himself on the throne. In order to accomplish this bad purpose, he secured the confidence of one of the King's surgeons, to whom he gave a poisoned

lancet, saving: "If you will bleed the King with this laneet, will give you 10,000 pieces of gold, and when I ascend the throne you shall be my Vizier.' This base surgeon, dazzeled by such a brilliant

An opportunity of effecting his evil designs oon occurred. The King sent for this man to bleed him. He put the poisoned lancet into a side pocket, and hastened into the King's will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. It is presence. The arm was tied, and the fatal lancertainly true that the people are at liberty to cet was about to be plunged in the vein, when suddenly the surgeon's eye read this maxim at the bottom of the basin, "Begin nothing without considering what the end may be." He imgive the most distant hint that he wished or mediately paused, as he thought within himwould accept the office again, but, as far as I self, "If I bleed the King with his lancet he am advised, no individual citizen or journalist will die, and I shall be seized and put to a cruel death. Then of what use will all the gold in the world be to me? Then, returning the st is no proof that the usage of prohibition is lancet to his pocket, he drew forth another. not and should not be considered as conclusive. The King observing this, and perceiving that It is idle to say that in a government like ours long and uninterrupted usage can safely be disthe part point was broken; but the King, doubting this of the crown exists in England, but it has not statement commanded him to show it. This been exercised since 1692. And yet it is a so agitated him, that the King was reassured power which Mr. Justice Blackstone says "is a all was not right. He said: "There is treachmost important and, indeed, indespensable part | ery in this! Tell me instantly what it means The surgeon, trembling with fear promised

> related the whole matter, acknowledging that, system adopted we shall have a port equal in had it not been for the words in the basin, he should have used the fatal lancet.
>
> The King summoned the court, and ordered the traitor to be executed. Then turning to

to relate all to the King if he would pardon his

his officers of State, he said: "You see that the advice of the dervish, at which you laughed, is most valuable, it has would not accept a nomination if it were saved my life. Search out the dervish, that I

CATCHING A CANNON BALL.

A very singular exhibition was given a few days since at the Jardin Mabille. There has been performing here at the Folies Bergeres, a man by the name of Holtum, an American, who has a cannon fired at him and catches the ball in his hands. This prodigious feat was wit nessed nightly, and although the actors present avowed there was no trick, Pierre Veron, of the Monde Illustre, would not believe it. He said the cannon ball must be thrown to Holtum from the stage. The latter made a bet of 5,000 francs that he would perform the feat under certain cessarily be vested in the President, that they conditions which left no room to doubt, and when the bet was taken Veron designated Ma bile as the place for the trial. All the journalists of Paris were invited, and they found Holtum there before his eannon. It was examinlic mind is whether President Grant shall be ed with minute care, and the heavy ball passed elected to a third term. Does his letter solve from hand to hand. "I am no longer in my own house," said Holtum; "you are the master here, and you must watch over all the arrange ments." Having carefully aimed and lashed his cannon, it was charged, and Holtum took his place against a plank target some ten yards away. This was to show that the ball was solgun, and then placed his head in a certain position against the plank, giving the command to fire. The ball just grazed the hair, and broke through the plank, rolling some twenty yards further on. The same ball was picked up by the journalist, who again charged the cannon, and sent home the ball, and this time Holtum caught the ball in his hands as neatly as he does nightly on the stage. He won his bet, and no one seemed disposed to accept his offer of 3,000 to any one who would perform the same astounding feat. The physical force required must be enormous, but Holtum showed his strength by tossing up cannon balls as if they were so many oranges. The only precautions taken are very simple; he wears very thick leather gloves, and covers his breast with mauy thicknesses of thin paper to form a sort of cuirass. This looks to me like a very dangerous feat, and particularly the first part of it, where Holtum places his head against the target half an inch below where the ball will probably strike. If the powder should chance to be de fective, some day there might be an accident. It is like the foolhardy trick of putting one's head into a lion's mouth. One day I faney that ball will snap his head very neatly of .- Corresponce of the New York Tribune.

> A JEWISH LEGEND .- According to Jewish and Mahommedan tradition, King Solomon, who was wise beyond all othermen, knew the language of animals, and could talk with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. A rabbinical story is told of him, which is in this wise: One day the King rode ont of Jerusalem with

> a great retinue. An ant-hill lay directly in his path, and Solomon heard its little people talking. "Here comes the great King," he heard one of them say: "His flatterers call him wise and merciful, but he is about to ride over us, and crush as without heeding our sufferings," And Solomon told the Queen of Sheba, who rode with him, what the ant said. And the

> Queen made answer: "He is an insolent creature, O, King! It is a better fate than he deservos, to be trodden un-

> der our feet." But Solomon said:

Then all the courtiers marvelled greatly, and Edward S. Stokes and James Fisk, Jr., stood the Queen of Sheba bowed her head and made tercourse with the world has not changed the nce to Solomon.

humble as to the flatteries of the great."

ed by a Southern and and somewhat obscure member of Congress, who has failed to be reelected, requesting the doorkeeper of the House galleries "to admit the bearer at all times to the ladies' gallery," besides three letters, which he, as "Miss Sinclair," had received from certain male admirers and a female frienp. The case was "fixed" at the Police Court, and no prosecution followed, thoug there were a great many curious persons there yesterday morning, who wanted to seee the young fellow. WILMINGTON HARBOR. We call special attention to the following description of the Wilmington Harbor in the reception speech of Col. W. L. DeRosset, Presilent of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Press Association. Gentlemen :- As representing the commercial interests of our city, through its Chamber of Commerce, the pleasant duty has been assign-ed me of welcoming our guests on this occasion; which I heartify tender you in good old Cape Fear style.

We visit to-day locations of historic interest from the earliest days of our country. On this river the first armed resistence to tyranny was made, in the refusal on the part of our citizens to comply with the terms of the odious Stamp Act, in which they were eminently successful. And in subsequent scenes of national interest, the Cape Fear was fully and honorably represented. In our late unsuccessful war for inde-pendence this port was the main artery of the Confederacy which, when seemed, quickly brought our brightest hopes to an end. Here you see around you many points of interest in Forts Caswell, Holmes, Cambell, Anderson, Buchanan, and last, but not least-Fisher of glorious memory—the only stronghold of the Confederacy overwhelmingly attacked that never surrendered but was carried by the bayonet. We welcome you, gentlemen, of the press, most cordially. Your valuable aid heretofore given in restoring our Illubor to its original capacity is graciously acknowledged, and your continued

efforts in its behalf is asked for. Less than a century since, ships of 1,505 tons, drawing 18 or 20 feet of water safely entered our Port; later we were reduced to a enpacity of 12 feet; now, thanks to the successful efforts of the engineers, we have 17 feet and many reasonably expect that by the completion of the capacity to any demand which may be made! upon us, and with the assistance of capitalists, whose attention has been directed by the press, to the advantages of the pamerous investments offering, we offer advantages to the people of the whole State and to the Great West, which

shall not be overlooked. All that we ask for is enough of State pride to induce our people to give their own sew port the preference on the same terms as they cam

secure from others. Accept then, gentlemen, a welcome as hearty

as each and every one of you could wishi

SPLENDID FARMING. The Franklin Courier says: Mr. Henry Penree of Freeman's Township in Franklin county, has for a number of years been regarded as one of the best and most successful farmers in the county or elsewhere. Last year he had in coltivation in corn thirty acres all upland, about fifteen acres of which was manured with cotton seed, about 50 bushels to the acre, while the other piece of fifteen acres was not manured at all. He made on this 30 acres, one hundred and eighty-eight barrels of corn. He had thirty acres planted in cotton, using all the manure that he could get from his stock; after that was exhausted he manured the balance with about 40 or 50 bushels of cotton seed per acre. and then used from 250 to 300 lbs. of guano per iere. He made on the 30 acres, forty-six bales

of cotton weighing over 400 lbs. each. We do not believe that this can be beaten in the State. Mr. Pearce does not work a large area of land, but what he does cultivate he does it in the very best manner both as to work and fertilizing. He is making money on his farm. and all who work in the same way will make it. Mr. Pearce's example and energy are worth all the bosh that has been talked of and printed about immigration and immigration societies since the war. If this country is ever built up and made prosperous the people that are now here must do it. What we want is for our own people to go to work.

SNAKE-CHARMERS AT BENARES. One morning two snake-charmers called at the hotel. Around their necks huge bon-constrictors were twined, and each carried jars of smaller snakes, and one of scorpions. The per-formance consisted in taking the venomous snakes from the jars in which they lay coiled, and, in picking them up, the men placing their fingers in the reptiles' mouths-tantalizing them to a frenzy, and then wrapping the whole about their heads and necks, where the hissing, writhing mass presented a frightful spectacle.

A cobia bit the finger of one of the men twice. and each time he immediately made use of various charms-placed a small round stone over the cut flesh, smelt of a piece of wood resembling flag root, and then used it for marking a sircle about his wrist. This he told me would effectually prevent the absorption of the poison into the system. The stone draws out the blood. and with it, of course, the virus. It is generally supposed, however, and with much reason, that the poison glands of the cobra have been removed in the first instance by the crafty snakecharmers. Several times the cobras advanced until within a foot of my chair, but turned back at command of their masters. During the entertainment one of the men played at intervals upon a sort of flageolet. The scorpion divertissement consisted in stringing numbers of them together (as the whips of the Furies were made,) which the men lung upon their lips, nose and ears .- Scribners Monthly.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away in the night-fall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our early years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed a way in the twilight of life, and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose inone of their holier feelings, or brok

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,

DRAFTS, &c., &c

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

As unceasing efforts are being made to preindice the minds of the people against a Convention to amend our State Constitution, by the leaders of the Republican party, we will present to our readers such information upon the subject as we deem of importance. We

forms which the Convention will bring about. Every intelligent person knows that the Penitentiary is a burden upon the people, and will, in all probability, remain so, unless something is done to change the present aspect of affairs. Upon this subject, the Raleigh News has the following brief article:

"Among the inflictions imposed upon the people by the Constitution of 1868 is the necessity for the erection of a penitentiary. Instead of being left to the exigencies of the public demands and the discretion of the Legislature, it is made compulsory by the fundamental law. There was no escape from the obligation, because it was there in the Constitution.

Its erection is an innovation upon the ideas of the people of North Carolina accustomed to existence of such an institution provided alternative punishment for offences which under the old code had other and more efficient penalties. It compels a modification of the whole criminal code to accommodate it to a system based upon the idea of confinement as a sufficient atonement for a large class of offences. And it enif, as under the old law, they had been promptly and appropriately punished and discharged.

Is the penitentiary likely to accomplish any good purpose? Is it a reformatory institution? If it is not, then it is in that respect worse than useless, for the effect will be to sharpen the ingenuity of criminals and turn them out upon gia, Arkansas and Texas is reported to be fully the public more dangerous than ever. Is the as large as that last year planted in cotton, and punishment imposed certain? Every day, al- with favorable seasons will produce a good avermost, we see exercises of executive elemency, age cotton crop. The best indication that agriand the periods of confinement shortened so as culture at the South is regaining a solid foundato make punishment a nullity. Is it a terror? tion is contained in the announcement that the Nine-tenths of the convicts are negroes, lost to acreage devoted to grain this year in the States all sense of shame, idle in liberty, and only interested in getting enough of what holds body per cent. upon the areas devoted last year to and soul together, and feeling no burden under grain. If these facts are correctly reported, the restraint of confinement.

Much money has been expended on the penitentiary. Much more will be spent, for it is going to be a never ceasing drain.

But it is one of the burdens of the Constitution of 1868, and must be borne till that instrument is annulled.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

We notice the following items in the Radical Programme for the Summer's campaign. We will allude to it more fully next week.

The passage of the Usury Law is of doubtful utility. It is, however, not recommended that the Republican press take decided grounds for or against it.

No true Republican ought to advocate repudiation of the State debt, but Republican newspapers should not at present discuss the ques-

An extended discussion of the Civil Rights Bill is deemed unadvisable, but the Republi-

The programme, it is stated, is not to be published, but is intended for the "confidential" use and guidance of the editors concerned.

THE GRAIN SPECULATORS in Chicago have on hand some \$10,000,000 of grain, which they are holding for higher prices, and their prospects grow less and less flattering every day. The Chicago Tribune, of Saturday night, says:

Northwest furnish problems which few, if any, of our bankers pretend to be able fully to solve That business has thus far disappointed expecof trade show much greater stagnation than even the most conservative anticipated. It was thought that our abundant products and plethora of money all over the country would force

THE WHEAT TRADE-CROP PROSPECTS.

The favorable change in the prospects of the growing wheat crops at the West and North-- west, coupled with the more favorable reports from California and Europe generally, have changed the tone and spirit of our market very decidedly; the timely rains at the West and Northwest have changed the prospects for the future, and we find many farmers that were not disposed to sell their old wheat, are now offering it quite freely, and prices in most localities have declined. In certain localities the injury to winter wheat by frost and drought has been serious, but this may be neutralized in some measure by the increase in acreage.

In Great Britain thus far the weather has been exceedingly favorable, and the crops look well, but the stocks of wheat, oats and barley are now greatly reduced; the consumption of foreign grain quite large. The quantity of wheat now affoat from California is 4,033,000 bushels, and from this coast about 1,109,000 bushels-together 5,132,000 bushels; to this add the quanity affort for the United Kingdom from other countries, and find it ample for their probable wants for this and next month. The exports from this port the past week have been 479,783 qushels, against 1,350,144 bushels the oorresponding week last year .- N. Y. Lribun e

Rev, Henry Bohem, the oldest Methodist Minister in the United States, celebrated his one hundreth birthday in Jersey City, on Tuesin the presence of a large assemblage.

BEN HILL, of Georgia, made an able speech at Milledgeville, the other day, in which he claimed that the South had been goaded into her infidelity to the Union by what she believed to be the North's infidelity to the Union; that not a line exists to show the South faithless to the Union under the Constitution; that now, slavery being dead, it remains to rebuild all our greatness upon the solid corner-stones of the Union and the Constitution. The North, strong in physical power, defies the Union as a printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and fact; the South seeks the Ark of her political upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered safety in the Union as a principle. We should at the People's Press Printing Establishmen; avert death either by division or empire. Our ed. Santiago in a larger part. In Gramalote political life hangs upon a constitutional govtutional, and the South will concur with all its persons well acquainted in that region more or heart that our Union shall be eternal. This, says wise Ben Hill, of Georgia, is the easy, open door to utter reconciliation, perfect peace and measureless prosperity.

bleeding and dying.

Young Lawyers .- Among the gentlemen we notice from this section, Henry Shepherd repeat, that it is believed that the expense of Puryear, of Yadkin, and Bartlett Yancey Rayle, the Convention will be amply met by the re- of Forsyth.

> THE GRASSHOPPERS in Missouri have taken wing and flown West. No fears need be entertained of their visit to this section shortly.

THE THERD TERM.—The Baltimore Gazette, a republican paper, alluding to Grant's letter. published last week, says: "President Grant has at last spoken in regard to his third term intentions, and, in a letter unusually long for our reticent Executive, has said exactly nothing. The Republican party is not yet rid o

RECOVERED.—The iron safe of the U. S. man of war, Cumberland, which was run into and sunk, on Hampton Roads, by the Confederate ram, Virginia, in 1862, was recovered the othsee crime punished appropriately. It is an in- er day, after many fruitless and expensive atnovation upon the criminal code, because the tempts heretofore. The safe is supposed to contain between sixty and a hundred thousand dollars in gold.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST .- The steamship Vicksburg was sunk by encountering large quantities of ice in the ocean, last week. She belonged to the Liverpool & Mississippi Steamtails an immense and enduring annual cost to ship Company, of Liverpool, and hailed from the people which must be borne by them to that port. During the winter she plied between support a class who could be usefully employed. New Orleans and Liverpool and in the summer engaged in the North American trade. Some 50 lives were lost. Some 15 or 20 of the missing have since been rescued.

> THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH .- The acreage planted in cotton in Tennessee, Alabama, Geornamed, will be increased by nearly seventy-five this is a clear gain to the agricultural resources of the South. - North Contraction

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. A letter from Rev. N. Shotwell, delegate from

North Carolina to the General Assembly at St. Louis, mentions the following items of interest "Gen. Frank P. Blair, lying a couple of doors from us, is a perfect wreck-from soften-ing of the brain. He knows no one, cannot feed himself and has to be treated as an unconseions child. Before his intellect left him, he gave, the Rev. Dr. Brooks informs me, good evidence of a change of heart.

The bridge at this place is a great demonstration of the triumphs of science over difficulties in nature which seemed insurmountable. Its the "Southern Illustrated Age." cost was between seven and eight millions. One fact connected with it I will mention. The spans are made of iron pipes, and were so nicely calculated for a certain temperature, that when the completion of the bridge was delayed till the summer season, the expansion of the iron made a miss fit, threatening an immense loss. But Capt. Eads met the difficulty by covcans should never intimate that the bill is wrong ering the bridge with many tons of ice, reducing the expansion and making a perfect fit."

LYNCH LAW .- On the 14th inst., a mob. com posed principally of residents of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in which the recent outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by the negro Simmes, came into Annapolis at an early hour and proceeding to the jail demanded the keys from the jailor, with the view of taking Simmes out and executing him. The jailor was search-"The financial situation in our city and the ed and the keys having been found a large number of the visitors went to the cell of the negro and finding him chained, dragged him tations is patent to most men, for the channels away without releasing him from his irons, and taking him a short distance from the citynear the railroad track, hung him to a tree. where he still hangs. Large numbers of citi, an active spring business, and while our whole- zens and others have visited the place to-day to sale merchants have done a fair trade, it is safe view his remains. The mob was well providto say that their anticipations, also, have not ed with pick-axes, crow-bars and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail had they met with forcible resistance. The negro did not sap a wordlwhen he was taken away.

> BEES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are two million bee hives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average, a little over wenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that after paying their own board, the bees present us with a revenue of \$8,000,-000. To reckon in another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey average from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry, in which John Brown and his party were stormed and captured, is now used by an undertaker as a hearse house. The loop holes which the insurrectionists made have been bricked up, but he outlines can be readily traced. The places on the floor where one of Brown's sons died and the other was mortally wounded are pointed out by the villagers, although the blood stains that remained for several years have faded out.

Not withstanding the reports of the surrender, compromise and resumption of work, the mione hundreth birthday in Jersey City, on Tuesday, and a special session of his Conference was held to participate in the ceremonies of the coeasion. The celebration took place in church in the presence of a large assemblage.

A new novel, by Christian Reid (Miss Frances and clerk of school districts; disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes coeasion. The celebration took place in church in the presence of a large assemblage.

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A new novel, by Christian Reid (Miss Frances and clerk of school districts; disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of Honor, with a sewing disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of Honor, with a sewing disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of Honor, with a sewing disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of Honor, with a sewing disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of Honor, with a sewing disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of Honor, with a sewing disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of the township system of school districts; disorderly and continue disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of the township system of school districts; disorderly and continue disorderly and continue disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuyl-kill region are added to the long list of crimes of the strikers. ners in some sections of Pennsylvania continue chargeable to the strikers.

THE EARTHQUAKE. The following are the particulars of the terrible earthquake in Central America, on the 18th has to say of him :

In Salazares, a large part of the churches, and several houses were destroyed and some people though he is now a resident of the county of killed. The city of Calcuta is entirely destroy- Rockingham, and Judge of the seventh Judiced, only a few families being saved. A German drug store was set on fire by a ball which was thrown out of a volcano which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago in a ridge called El Alto. De Eagiracha San Cayetano was destroy- Spring Terms. ernment and a constitutional Union. Let the cutilla and San Crastobal are nearly destroyed. riding of this circuit, to know and consider his North covenant that our Union shall be constiless as follows: San Cayetona 4,000; Santiago 2,000; Gramalote 3,000; Arboleda 5,000; Cucutilla 5,000; San Crastobal 16,000.

The section of country above referred to embraces regions found above where Colombia We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, of and Venazuela join, the Colombian portion emlast weeks that Mr. Tobias Peeler, of Gold Hill bracing the State of Santander. It is in some township, was thrown from his buggy, and re- respects the most productive part of this repubceived fatal injuries. He was found senseless, lie and the coffee of this section is famous all the world over. One of the destroyed cities. San Jose De Cucuta, the city of the most importance of any in that section, had a populalicensed by the Supreme Court, now in session, tion estimated at about 18,000. It had a largecommercial business and was a great depot for the sentiments and feelings of the Bar and the coffee and cocoa for shipment.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND POPU-LATION OF TAE AFFLICTED REGION. The geological conditions of New Granada are, according to several authorities, both extraordinary and perplexing. In many places may be found traces of stupendous cataclysms and a disarrangement and intermixture of primitive and sedimentary rocks. In some places great rivers and even small streams have ent through mountains of the hardest rocks, leaving dizzy escarpments on either side, while everywhere collossal masses, lifted high above the general level, attest the violence of volcanic agencies. That these agencies have been active the last calamity sadly attests. It appears of Cucuta, which is situated on the Venezuelan frontier, a mountainous region, and the likely scene of such an overwhelming catastrophe. The city of Zalazar and the surrounding country, which is entirely a volcanic region, suffered severely. The section of country destroyed embraces the regions where Venezula and Columbia join. It is generally considered the most productive part of the entire country, coffee being one of the chief commodities for which the place is famous.

The most important city in the section destroyed was that of San Jose de Cucuta; it was situated on the boundary of the Republic. and was founded by Juan de Marten in 1534. Its estimated population was about 18,000. Most of its coffee and cacao were shipped either through the Venezuelan ports or down the Mag-

The inhabitants were white, mainly of Spansh extraction, comprising not more that onefourth of the population; domesticated Indians, ufacturers of the Republic; free negroes forming about one-eighth of the population, and mixed races of whites, Indians and negroes, making nearly half of the whole: The principal crops are coffee, cotton, sugar, cacao, maize, and in the higher lands wheat and other grains, indigo and tobacco. Among the exports coffee holds the first rank.

CIVIL RIGHTS. - The Goldsboro Messenger says: Congressman Hyman is making a sweep of Anti-Civil Rights Republicans holding office in his district. We learn that through his influence Mr. Stanly has been removed from the Kinston Postoflice.

Capt. R. T. Fulghum, late editor of the Agricultural Journal, will publish in Raleigh, on the 26th inst., an eight-page, forty column illustrated weekly, at \$2.00 per annum, to be called

FOREIGN NEWS.

STORM IN FRANCE.—A violent storm passed over Paris on the 9th inst. Much window glass was broken and thousands of chimneys were blown over; many accidents and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrences comes the report that houses were prostrated and eleven persons were killed. The damage in Paris alone is estimated at eleven

of their troops over the Alfonsists at Carenera last week, was an important one. They say that 500 of the Alfonsists' infantry and 300 cavalry, together with arms and stores, were cap-

Havana news, by way of St. Thomas, reports terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was greatest in the valley of Calcutta. It is stated that 1,600 lives were lost.

"I'M STILL YOUR FRIEND."-The New York Tribune hits the New England rads this hard lick to prove it: "Does it occur to any of the exceedingly loyal journalists of New England, when they read the generous words of welcome from the Southern press to Vice President Wilson, that their treatment of Messrs. Lamar and Gordon, a few weeks ago, was a little dis-

INDICTMENT OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. The Grand Jury of the U.S. Circuit Court, New York city, June 10th, found indictments against Horace B. Claffin, of the well known dry goods house of H. B. Claffin & Co., and gratitude. Wm. H. Talcott, silk buyer of the firm for complicity in recent silk smuggling frauds. There are three indictments against Talcott, charging him with receiving and concealing smuggled silks. Three indictments were found against H. B. Claffin & Co. The first, which contains four counts, charging them with concealing six cases of smuggled silk goods, valued at \$30,-000 on the 21st of April, 1873. The second indietment contains 16 counts and charges them with, at various times during the years 1872 and 1873, receiving and concealing quantities of valuable silks. The third indictment contains 26 counts, charging them with having received and sold large quantities of silks, well knowing them to have been imported into the years ago by the school teachers of Baltimore. United States contrary to law. The names of It will be a monolith of Italian marble, with a the members of the firm who are also indicted, are as follows: H. B. Claffin, E. E. Earnes, Horace T. Fairchild, W. S. Dunn, Daniel Rob-

press of D. Appleton & Co.

inson, and W. H. Talcott.

The Wilmington Journal of a recent issue

"The Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, as he is best known to the people of North Carolina

ial, of our State, a few days ago concluded in the county of Sampson, his judicial labors in this the Fourth Judicial District, in the courts of which he has presided, by an exchange with the Hon. A. A. McKoy, during their recent

The opportunity afforded our people and members of the bar, by Judge Kerr's recent promptness and impartiality, and his high apprehension in every sense of his responsible office, has enabled us rightly to appreciate and admire him for his eminent qualities as a judge, and manly virtues which so pre-eminently characterize him as a noble gentleman and sincere

He carries with him from this entire District to his home in the Seventh Judicial District, a grade of reverent and affectionate regard and Tobacco hangers, by S. C. Shelton, Asheville. esteem accorded to but few men.

This, our estimate of the Judge and the man people of this Judicial District.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS. At the Northern Baptist Convention in Philadelphia two weeks ago, Rev. W. H. Brooks (colored) of Virginia, represented the Virginia (colored) Baptists as sunk to almost the lowest depth of infamy. He said that, in Richmond, every colored man engaged in bar-rooms either is a Baptist or has been one-that from the Communion table they go to groggeries-that at Gordonsville the most moral negro preacher smells constantly of onions and bad whiskey, and that others are far worse-that they all believe in visions, miracles, shooting stars, &c. He does not know ten colored men in Virginia that the destruction was greatest in the valley who do not believe that if one asks God to prove anything by shooting a star across the heavens, God will do it. The colored churches in Virginia will let you drink to excess, and be guilty of the other L's; but if you dance they will grab you. They believe that the way to get converted is to go to an old grave-yard at midnight-and this is "very hard on those who believe in ghosts, as all the colored people do."-He believed that it would take 200 years to elevate his race, &c. Col. Heck said that the negroes of North Carolina were bad enough, but their man had depicted .- Exchange

IRON FAILURES .- The break-down in the ron interest of Great Britain has been caused principally by bad debts in the United States and a shrinkage in the demand for railway material, and vigorous competition. The New says: "The English iron trade has not yet passed the turning point in its downward reaction. Before it can be placed in a really sound condiwho are both docile and industrious, and are system, and a reduction of wages in every bor employed When these last stages of the reaction have come, we may expect cheapened production and low prices for iron; which alone can be the starting point for a sound recovery."

> THE CONVENTION .- The friends of a Constisecomplish the desired object.

Among the gentleren already nominated and suggested, as delegates to the Convention. we notice: Wm. A, Graham, Vance and Shipp, Burton Craige, F. E. Shober, Col. W. F. Green, B. H. Bunn, John A Stephenson, of Yadkin, Dr. Craven and Jno. Worth, of Randolph, Joel F. Hill, of Stokes, Ex-Gov. Reid and J. Turner Morehead, from Rockingham.

THE Denison Texus Gift Concert took place on the S1st ultimo, in the presence of a large concourse of people, estimated at about 10,000. No. 330,827 drew the capital prize of \$50,000. No. 825,482 drew the second prize, and No. 167,597 the third prize. The lucky numbers are not about here.

CURRANT JELLY .- The time for making Jellies from this most excellent and delicate fruit is at hand, the berries being now nearly ripe enough. The following receipt is said to be very good:

"Hick over the fruit, but leave it on the stems; put it into the preserving kettte and break it within ladle or spoon; when it is hot squeeze it in a coarse bag until you can press out no more SPAIN .- The Carlists claim that the victory juice Use one pint of juice to one pound of sugar. Sift the sugar and heat it hot as possible without dissolving or burning it; boil the juice five minutes very hard, and while boiling add the sugar; stir it well, and when it has of Aldermen. boiled again five minutes' set it off'. The time must be strictly observed."

IMPOLITE THINGS.

Loud and boisterous laughing. Reading where there is talking. Reading aloud in company without being

seniors.

Talking when others are reading. Spitting about the house. Cutting finger nails in company. Leaving church before worship is closed. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.

Gazing rudely at strangers. Leaving a stranger without a seat. A want of respect and reverence for your

Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents. Receiving a present without an expression of

Making yourself the hero of your own story. Laughing at the mistakes of others. Joking others in company.

Commencing talking before others have fin-Answering questions that have been put to

Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the Not listening to what one is saying in com-

The monument which is to be erected next month over the grave of Edgar A, Poe, in Baltimore, is the result of a movement begun ten bust of Poe in bas relief, and the simple inscription, "Edgar Allen Poe, born in 1809, died in

county superintendent of schools.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

NORTH CAROLINA PATENTS. The following is a notice of Patents issued to

North Carolinians by the Commissioner at Washington during the month of May: Combined cotton choppers and scrapers, by Roderick McRæ, Fayetteville. A reversible blade with upturned ends, the wide edge designed, and the narrow for chopping cotton. Places for artificial teeth, by Benton J. Field. Leaksville. A nut with an oblong rectangular slot is secured in the plate, and forms an integral part of it. The flattened end of the toothpin is passed through this slot, and firmly secured therein by giving it a partial turn.

Apple slicers and carvers, by H. Siler and T. A. Brook, St. Lawrence, assignors to themselves and T. A. Brooks, Raleigh. The cutters or knives grouped and secured together in a series of triangular sections, each having one blade extending beyond the apex, forming together a core-cutter, which may be adjusted to and from while we cannot too strongly eulogise the pure the centre, varying with the size of core to be exercised; or all the blade may be brought together when there is no core to be removed. These triangular cutting-sections slide upon each other, and upon base-blocks, by means of a slotted ring plate provided with perforations

The leaves are strung upon a wire, which is fastened to a bar beneath it, and upon opposite is, we are well assured, a truthful expression of sides of the latter the leaves are alternately ar-

ranged to seperate them.
Plows, by Thomas I. Merony, Salisbury. An ordinary clip or staple holds the plow standard to the beam, and the adjustment for a deeper or shallow furrow is effected by means of two flanged and notched wedges embracing the upper and lower corners of the boam, opposite the

Plows, by C. A. Hege, Salem. A plate having lugs upon its back to enter the plow-beam, and a channel with vertical slots on its face to eceive the standard, both being corrugated oncentrically across their surface, to allow the low-beam to be elevated or depressed.

Spring-bed bottoms, by Jesse A. Jones, Raleigh. The oblique arrangement of the loop causes them to bind against the edges of the slats, and hold them firmly in position.

The Danbury Reporter of the 3rd has this tem in relation to the late term of Stokes Court. Stokes Court closed on last Saturday, the end f the first week. The Judge was forced, as a witness, to a distant part of the State, thus de-priving the county of a full term. A number of State cases were disposed of, most of them trivial, Joe Davis (col.,) for petit harceny was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years—Joe had served a term of two years in that instructive institution and went back reluctantly. There were about thirty State cases disposed of. Solicitor Dobson did not fail to convict a single case before the jury. The Judge used his usual efforts to preserve order and quiet around the Court House, but whiskey which had found its way to our quiet village, condition was not half so bad as this colored had excited an uncontrolable combatative spirit in a number of the crowd around the Court House, which resulted in some fights and shooting, no serious damage done, four persons were carried to jail, and two made their escape.

LAW CONCERNING BONDS OF COUNTY OF-FICIALS.—We understand that a law was passed at the late session of the General Assembly providing that upon the petition of any five citizens, York Bulletin, speaking of the recent failures, to the Judge of the District, complaining of the insufficiency of the bond of any county official, a writ shall be issued compelling the produc-tion before the Judge of the said bond for the tion there must be a renovation of its credit purpose of enquiring into its sufficiency. If the bond is found to be insufficient, additional security must be given, or the office will be de-

The Raleigh News says: We were shown a few days since, by Mr. L. W. Robertson, of Little River township, Wake county, the measurement of a mulberry tree standing in his vicinity which makes it doubtless the largest tree tutional State Convention seem to move slowly of its kind in this State; if, indeed, it can be and cautiously, selecting the very best men to surpassed anywhere. Its diameter, three feet graves upon the bosom of the Old Dominion above the ground, is five feet seven inches, with a circumference of sixteen feet nine inches. Near this tree stands another of the same kind only one foot less in diameter. These trees are found on the firm known as the George Bell Place, but at present occupied by the Misses Bunn.

> The Statesville American says: The indictment against Nathaniel Boyden, moved to this county from Rowan, and set for trial on Tuesday last was continued by the State for absence of witnesses. The motion to continue was combated by defendant's counsel. The defendant is charged with forging the signature of his father, the late Judge Boyden, to a check for \$35,000, and also an order for a smaller amount, on Joe Williams. The indictment was found at Fall Term 1874 of Rowan Court, and both at that term and the succeeding term the defendant demanded a trial.

The Salisbury Watchman says: As the mail train from the South on the N. C. R. R., approached within a mile of the city last night, it was thrown into by some scoundrels, one rock striking Capt. Ligon, the conductor, on the leg. A lady from Goldsboro was also cut about the head and face with fractured glass. This is the second time the train has been thrown

The Wilson Little Jewel says: There was considerable excitement in Battlebo. o one day last week, a lady having appeared within its limits in the garb of a gentleman, and was

The Daily News has been elected Printer for the ensuing twelvemonths by the Raleigh Board

A monster sea turtle was captured near Morehead City on Friday last, said to weigh about

A Newton correspondence of the Hickory Press says: Not long since a gentleman of our town went to see Mr. John Barnes, said to be the oldest man in N. C. He says he is one hundred and twenty years of age. He is quite blind and very helpless though he still hears tolerably well. He has a heavy head of hair. He seems almost anxious to die and wonders why the Almighty permits him to live so long. Our informant says Mr. Barnes is still a finelooking man.

On Saturday, during the progress of a game of quoits in Fayetteville, Mr. Charles A. Mc-Millan was struck on the head by one of the quoits and so severely injured that he died Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock. He was an old and venerable citizen and was followed to the grave by one of the largest processions known in recent years in that town.

The Raleigh News says: A gentleman just from Fayetteville informs us that Capt. R. M. Orrell has been appointed Pestmaster of that eity, vice Mr. George Lauder removed. Capt. Orrell is very popular and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

The third annual meeting of the Educational Association of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh, commencing Wednesday, July 14th

The Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad, in session at Company Shops Friday, declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on its capital Stock.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.- Who cares for the paltry "sum" of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The man who cares is the farmer, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "Wilson," the best first class machine yet made; and saves his 15 dollars to put in his own pocket where it belongs. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this In Wisconsin every woman of the age of 21 had rather keep it himself. The farmer is is eligible to the following school offices: Diright every time. Before you buy a Sewing

> Salem, N. C. Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N.C. and buried with Christian ceremony.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- There is intense excitement here in consequence of the discovery of a theft of over forty-seven thousand dollars in the Treasury. The robbery was discovered vesterday afternoon, and the Department officials used every effort to keep it quiet, but today it is known every where. Gen. Spinner, on whom the loss must fall if the money is not recovered, says there is no doubt that the theft was committed by one of his clerks. He also says that unless the money is recovered he will go out of office almost a beggar. Suspicion rests upon two clerks, but it would be unwise to publish their names, as no circumstances have appeared to justify their arrest. The entire force of the cash-room were searched by the de-tectives without furnishing any clue to the rob-

bery.

The money belonged to the National Park Bank of New York city, and was about being remitted to them when the package containing the money was stolen. It was in exchange for notes sent here for redemption. There were some hopes that the money had been mislaid. but investigations to-day show that it was un-doubtedly stolen. All the clerks in the cashroom are under the surveillance of the detec-

"Out West" folks are noted for their love of boots. A tall pair of boots is indispensable to a frontiersman's wardrobe. A pair of swell top boots to stick his pantaloons into and hitch his spurs upon, is demanded by every highminded mule-climber. So Idaho Territory has decided to be represented at the Centennial by a pair of boots. To this end a pair has been made at Idaho Territory. They are supposed to beat any boots ever yet worn. They are of fine leather, with gold-tipped toes and heels of gold. These boots are to be worn by the High Sheriff on the streets of Idaho next Fourth of July. After the boots have been broken in by the sheriff, they will be sent to Philadelphia for the exhibition of 1876. They are valued at \$100 in gold, and should be engraved on the escutcheon of the State they represent when Idaho is admitted into the Union.

The warden of Blackwell's Island states that Wm. M. Tweed was examined by three distinguished physicians, who say that he is affected with heart disease and an affection of the kidneys. They did not express any fear of immediate danger, but thought that his situation was sufficiently grave to justify unusual consideration on the part of the keepers. Tweed is now allowed to sleep out of his cell, for the reason that he has grown so stout that it is impossible for him to get in the door of one. Even if he could be squeezed in, the bed with which each cell is provided is too narrow for his bulky form, and there is not room for a larger cot. It is said that the grand jury in making their pre-sentment, will recommend that Mr. Tweed be allowed more privileges on account of his sick-

The Staunton Virginian understands that grasshoppers have made their appearance in comparatively large numbers, in some sections of Augusta county, and have begun the work of destruction with an appetite that bids fair to devour grass, grain and foliage. The Virginian says: "The indications point to a very small harvest this year, and there is a general apprehension of a great falling off in the corn crop.

Jay Cooke's estate, near Philadelphia, was recently put up for sale, but as the proposal was for the whole property, including lands, houses, furniture, pictures, books, liquors, &c.— inshort everything on the place, costing perhaps a million and a half, no bid was made. Had the property been offered piecemeal there would have been plenty of purchasers. The whole matter is regarded with suspicion.

ARLINGTON.-This soldier's cemetery contains 11,296 bodies. Of this number 7,109 are known, and 4,077 are unknown. One large pit, over which is erected a substantial granite monument, commemorates the fact that beneath lie the bones of 2.111 "unknown soldiers. There were 357 Confederate soldiers buried there who were prisoners of war, 124 have been removed to their " native heather," leaving 233

The Cincinnati Price Current thinks there is little prospect that we shall ever again have a before the war, on account of the demoralized condition of labor in Brazil, which is caused by the abolition of slavery in that country.

DECLINE IN SILVER.—The Treasury Department was in receipt to-day of intelligence from London to the effect that silver had declined to fifty-five and one-half pence per ounce, British standard. At this rate a silver United states dollar is worth 88 cents gold, which is but a fraction over the value of the greenback dollar, and the Department now sees some probability of putting silver coin into circulation without fear of its being taken up for export.

The Sunday school celebration in Brooklyn city on Wednesday last was a superb and attractive exhibition of what Mr. Beecher has called "the blossoming of the families." Between fifty and sixty thousand children hearty and rosy, well dressed and well mannered, happy and interested themselves and giving pleasure to others—were in line. Moving in divisions through the principal streets, filing into their respective churches, and gathering in the parks the scene must have been a beautiful one, proving that Brooklyn is not misnamed the City of Churches. The whole immense number of children were regaled with ice-cream and cakes, and the army of little ones returned to their nomes apparently without a mishap or misad-That was something for the Sundayschool people to be worthily prond of .- Wm.

The breaking up of the monastic orders in Prussia, by the recent constitutional amend-ments, will affect directly about ten thousand persons. The Jesuits have arready been expelled, and have gone into Belgium, Holland and France. Some of them have started a convent in Holland, near the Prussian frontier—so near that a remonstrance has been sent to Holland against the institution. It is evident that the expelled monks will not get very far away, so that their presence in Belgium, Holland, and other countries is likely to prove a source of trouble to these governments, who will doubt-less hear from Bismarck in the way of protest.

A man digging a load of sand from a sandbank in Seneca Falls was buried to his shoulders by an avalanche of the treacherons earth. When discovered by his friends he had been planted about three hours, and was beginning to grow-discouraged.

The Tarter population of the Crimea is reported to be seriously diminishing. The obligation of military service leads large numbers f male adults to take flight into Turkey, and the small-pox, moreover, is committing great ravages. No sooner is a child vaccinated by a surgeon than the parents suck out the lymph, lest the young Mussullman should have any im-pure Christian blood in him.

The income of the New York Herald last year was \$1,700,000, and James Gordon Bennett received \$600,000 for his share of the profits. The young man contrives to live after a fashion on this meagre income.

The Bank of France owns a brick for which 1,000 francs in specie was paid. It was taken from the ruins of a burnt house, and the image and figures of a note for 1,000 francs are burned on the surface, transferred by the heat from a real note. This brick the bank redeemed on presentation, as if it were the note itself.

It is officially announced in Maine that any woman who has been ordained to preach for any recognized denomination, on proof of such fact and proper recommendation by any persons personally known to the Government, will be appointed to solemnize marriage in any part

Last month a huge mass of ice fell from Mount Blane, and in the crystal mass, perfectly preserved, was the body of John Blackford, the American actor, who, three years ago, undertook the ascent of the mountain without a guide. The ice was cut away, and the body recovered

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY. Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement .- Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mais arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every xcept Sundays, at 7.30, a. m.; due every day, Sauday, by 6.10, p. m. at Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Mon-

Wednesday and Friday, at 81, a. m.; due, Tues-Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m. ison mail, ria Sedge Garden, Germanton and it Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: lp. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-

day, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba
ville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 5, a. m
due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains
and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road,
Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail closes Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 8, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8. a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and 10 months and 22 days.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

A party of Ladies and Gentlemen startedlfor "Berk's Gardens," Tazewell County, Va., on Thursday last, armed and equipped for pleasure compaign among the beautiful mou tains of Virginia. Wish them a pleasant tri

DEWBERRIES have made their appearance

WINE .- Mr. S. T. Mickey has manufacture nearly one thousand gallons of strawberry wir this season. This wine is very popular amor invalids having a very delicate flavor.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM SALEM TO M AIRY.-We are pleased to see D. N. Dalto Esq., started his tri-weekly stage line from th place to Mt. Airy, on Monday last. Mr. Da ton will spare no pains to accommodate th travelling public with comfortable coaches and eareful drivers. The route passes near the well known Pilot Mountain, through a picturesque section of country beyond the mountain; particularly as you approach Mt. Airy, some of the finest mountain scenery in the State presents

Parties wishing to visit the Pilot, can take this line as far as Mr. Dalton's, and arrangements will there be made for conveyance to the mountain, 6 miles distant, and return the same

F Stage Office at Butner's Hotel, Salem.

THE GREATEST DRIVE THIS SEASON,

AND FINE DRESS GOODS, Cheaper than they have been in 15 years J. L. FULKERSON. Salem, N. C. June 9th 1875.

THE WHEAT HARVEST commences this week, and will probably extend into July, as some will be rather late in maturing. Farmers report excellent crops.

YADKIN COUNTY .- At the Conservative County Convention held in Yadkin, on Saturday last, John A Stephenson, Esq., was nominated as a delegate to the State Convention. A good THE ODD TRUMP .- We have received sever-

al copies of the "Odd Trump," from the Messrs. Hale & Son, publishers, 17 Murray Street, New Lucs-Common to Medium York, by an unknown author, of 326 pages. It is a highly interesting and exciting book. Sent by mail for 80 cents.

We return thanks for an invitation to the Annual Commencement of Mt. Airy Academy, on to-morrow, 18th instant. The exercises will consist of original orations and declamations.

ey has very fine ones. HAIL .- Saturday last was showery all day,

with considerable hail about noon. Season is fine and all growing crops flourishing.

MORE NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER. J. L. FULKERSON

FANCY CARDS.—Business men wishing printing executed on fancy cards, in a superior \$200. manner, can be accommodated at the Press

At Trinity College Commencement last week the assemblage of people was larger than on

any previous occasion. Bishop Marvin preached the sermon, and in absence of Dr. Munsey, of Baltimore, also de- King's Great South livered the address. Rev. E. A. Yates preach-

ed the Theological sermon. The Alumni address was delivered by J. R. Webster, of the Reidsville Enterprise, and is very highly spoken of. Maj. Robbins and Geo. Everett made capital impromptu speeches. The splendid new chapel, one of the finest of the kind in the South, was dedicated.

Mr. Augustus Rugga had the misfortune to ose his valuable cow on Saturday last. Cause, lose his valuable cow on Saturday last. Cause,

Great crowds of people continue to attend the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey, in London. Services were held on Sunday in Bow Hall and the Opera House. Over fifty thousand persons were present, and a thousand visited the "Inquiry Rooms." The criticisms of the newspapers, especially the World and Standard, upon the movement of Moody and Sankey are virulent and incessant. The house-visiting committees organized by the revivalists are se-

Major Wm. Allen, of Curl's Neck, on James River, Virginia, died recently of apoplexy. Prior to the war, Major Allen was perhaps one of the wealthiest native Virginians, owning some eighteen hundred slaves and nearly forty thousand acres of the best Eastern Virginian land, including the famous Jamestwon Island, Curl's Neck, Claremount, etc. He had his own railroads and engines on his places, and sailed a splendidly appointed yacht manned by his

A LITTLE GIRL'S TERRIBLE FATE.—A letter in the Gonzales (Texas) Index says: About four weeks since a little girl two year's old, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Robinson, living on Peach creek, Gonzales county was bitten by a little pot dog. The girgumstances received as weeks of the process. pet dog. The circumstances created no uneasiness at the time, from the fact that there was not the slightest suspicion at the time of hydrophobia, and it was supposed the dog was only in a little accustomed ill humor. Shortly afterwards the dog began to have spasms, and finally left home and died in the neighborhood. About twenty days after the child was bitten About twenty days after the child was bitten she became very feverishand fretful, and finally ly became convulsed with spasms. After three days of most excruciating sufferings with the most terrible malady—lydrophobia—the little sufferer was released from pain by the hand of death. In her paroxysms she bit her mother several times while nursing. The mother has been twice to Dr. Evans, of Flatonia, who is in been twice to Dr. Evans, of Flatonia, who is in possession of a blood-stone, which was applied to her wounds. The stone adhered tenaciously the first time, and but slightly the last. It is to be hoped that the virus has entirely been removed, and the mother saved from a horrible death. sale at the

How would you like to have your sugar whit-ened with the bones of men who died for their country? They are apparently having it that way in France. They have formed a factory for the manufacture of animal charcoal at Metz, which is supplied with bones from the battle fields over there. This product is used in refin-

Gen. Duff Green died at his residence in Dalton, Ga.. yesterday at an advanced age. During the administration of Jackson and Van Buren he was editor of the Telegraph, the national democrat organ at Washington, and also figured conspicuously as a lobbyist in securing the passage of various bills through Congress and several State Legislatures.

The Masonic demonstration in New York on last Wednesday, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Temple, was a very grand affair. Twenty-four thousand Masons appeared in the p rocession.

DIED,

In this place, on Saturday, the 12th inst., Miss Anna Abigail Leinbach, aged 67 years,

THE MARKETS.

| rt- | Corrected by R A | . Wommack & Co. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a., | | eral Merchandise. |
| ra | Beater in Gen | crat merenanaise. |
| ın- | Corn 85 a 90 | Salt 160 a o oo |
| | Corn, 85 a 90 Wheat, 1 25 a 1 25 | "American, 000 |
| ip. | Flour, 3 00 a 3 25 | Candles ada. 18 a 20 |
| | Meal. 24 a o | Oils, Linseed, 0.00 a 1.25 |
| in | Chop, 2 a 2 Bacon 15 a 18 Pork, 0 00 a 9 00 Lard, 12½ a 15 Eggs, 12 a 15 | " Kerosene, 22 a 30 |
| | Bacon 15 a 18 | |
| | Pork, 0 00 a 9 00 | Sheetings, Fries' B. 81 |
| | Lard, 121 a 15 | Yarn, Fries. 0 00 a 1 25 |
| ed | Eggs, 12 a 15 | Iron, 5 a Nails, 5 a 00 |
| ne | Molasses, 38 a 50 | Nails, 5 a 00 |
| | Cheese Fac. 18 a 25 | Calf Skins, green, 15 cts. |
| ng | Mount. 15 a 20 | Tallow, 8 a 10 Beeswax, 28 a 30 |
| | Butter 20 a 25 | Beeswax, 28 a 30 |
| | Peas, 80 a 00 | Clover Seed, 0 00 a 8 00 |
| | Apples, green, 75 a1 00 | Home grown; 0.00 a 0.00 |
| т. | dried, 4 a 10 | Barrels Flour, Fruit 50 |
| n, | Potatoes,sw. 75 a 80 " irish, 1 25 a 000 | Brick, 6.00 a 10.00 Shingles, |
| nis | Coffee 20 a 20 | Long leaf pine, 4.50 a 5.50 |
| | Coffee, 20 a 30 Sugar, 8 a 15 "crushed, 15 a 18 | Hay, per cwt. 50 a 60 |
| ıl- | "crushed 15 a 18 | Rags, 2½ a 3 |
| he | Dried peel., peach., 12½ a 22 | Butter Beans, 13 |
| nd | " unpeel 4" 6a 8 | Dried Cherries 00 to 00 |

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Dried Blackberries, 0

| F | LUGS. | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 3 | Common, | \$ 9 00 to 11 00 |
| | Good working, | 11 00 to 12 00 |
| | Bright medium smokers, | 12 50 to 15 00 |
| 1 | Fancy smokers, | 18 00 to 34 00 |
| | LEAF. | |
| , | Common, | 11 00 to 13 00 |
| , | Good, | 14 00 to 20 00 |
| | Medium wrappers, | 18 00 to 35 00 |
| | Yellow do | 45 00 to 50 00 |
| | Fancy, do | 55 00 to 91 00 |
| | Mahogany medium, | 25 00 to 35 00 |
| | " good, | 35 00 to 50 00 |
| | good, | 00 00 00 00 |

Danville Tobacco Market.

| Lugs-Very Common, | 6.00 to 08. |
|-------------------|--------------|
| " Medium, | 7.00 to 10.5 |
| Fine Smokers, | 15.00 to 35. |
| Leaf-Common, | 10.00 to 15. |
| " Good | 15.00 to 20. |
| Wrappers-Medium, | 25.00 to 30. |
| " Fine, | 47.00 to 50. |
| " Extra, | 50.00 to 75. |
| | |
| | |

Richmond Tobacco Market.

| 1 ' | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----|----|----|
| BLACK. | | | | |
| vgs-Very common | \$ 6 00 | to | 7 | 00 |
| Medium to good | 7 50 | to | 8 | 56 |
| Extra | 9 00 | to | 9 | 50 |
| EAF—Common | 9 00 | to | 9 | 50 |
| Medium | 11 50 | to | 12 | 50 |
| Good | 13 50 | to | 15 | 00 |
| Fine | 15 00 | to | 20 | 00 |
| Extra selections | 17 50 | to | 22 | 00 |
| BRIGHT. | | | | |

Extra smoking 35 00 to 40 00 10 00 to 12 00 12 50 to 16 00 Leaf-Common to medium Good to fine 17 00 to 20 00 Extra fillers WRAPPERS-Common 18 00 to 25 00 Medium to good 30 (0 to 45 00 50 00 to 80 00 80 00 to 90 00

Fine smoking

MAHOGANY RASPERRIES are coming into market. Mick- Wrappers-Common to medium 15 00 to 20 00 35 00 to 40 00 Good to fine 50 00 to 65 00

Fayetteville, June 10 .-- Bacon 14 a 16 Flour, \$0.00 a \$0 00; Corn 0 00 a 1 15; Oats 85 a 00; Rye, \$0 00; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Lard, 17½ a 18; Brandy, \$2 00; Whisky, corn, \$1 50 a \$1 70; rye, a \$2 00 a \$2 25; Salt,

Charlotte. June 10 .- Bacon 000 a 000; Flour. \$3 50 a \$4 00|; Corn, 00 a 1 00; Dats, 00 00; Wheat, \$1 40 a \$1 40; Brandy, \$1 75 a

SUMMER BOOKS.

New and Beautiful Editions of Taylor's King David,

Spurgeon's Types and Emblem's, Chamber of Peace,

Brttish and American Poets, with a complete assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS, GAMES, PICTURE CUBES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

NOVELS. Bound in Cloth and Paper, consisting of the mos cadable publications for the liesure hour. - - BOOK STORE. Call at

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Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875.

SPRING GREETING. To our numerous Customers:

We have the pleasure stating to you that our sales for

past year were very satisfac. tory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and complete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for CASH, in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.

To enumerate the many arti. cles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We saw only usoure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as LOW AS THE

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we ex-tender cor dial welcome.

Gratefully,

PATTERSON & CO. Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

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THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

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dially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection. EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

A BARGAIN.

PATTERSON & CO., have on consignment 3 hogsheads of SYRUP, which they offer at the extremely low price of 25 cents per gallon—by the package. Merchants are requested to call and examine.

Salem, N. C., May 27, 1875-21 1m.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South: Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence will iurnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the fireside: several columns will be spec-100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The Wilson Sewing Machine is comparatively a new machine, patented and put upon the market in 1871; since that time the Company have made and sold 200 thousand machines. This record of sales for the first 4 years of existence, has no parallel in the history of any other Sewing Machine Company that was ever organized. These are facts that no sophistry

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Which having been paid for in CASH, and having been bought in the Eastern Markets at the very LOWEST figures,

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I have given FOUR WEEKS undivided attention to the selection of a stock in the East, which in QUALITY and PRICE, was especially designed for this market, and will clearly show that I have made the interests of my customers my sole aim.

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1st. I personally superintend the purchase and sale of my Stock. 2nd. I buy only for CASH, and my discounts are already a very heavy portion of the profits of others.

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benefit of same. Thanking my friends and the community at large for their kind encouragement in the past, I now assure them that I will endeavor to do more than deserve it in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 8th, 1875.

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Don't ever go hunting for pleasures:
They cannot be found thus I know;
Nor yet fall a-digging for treasures, Unless with the spade and the hoe!

The bee has to work for the honey:
The drone has no right to the food;
And he who has not earned his money, Will get from his money no good.

The ant builds her house by her labor; The squirrel looks out for his must; And he who depends on his neighbor, Will never have friends, first or last.

In short 'tis no better than thieving. Though thief is a hard name to call; Good things to be always receiving, And never to give back at all.

Liumorous.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

JAKEY AND HIS MAMA AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Jakey crept up and sat down by his mother's side as she was leoking out of the window, yesterday morning. After a few minutes of silence, he broke out with-

"Ma, ain't Pa's name Jacob?" "Yes, Jakey."
"If I was called young Jacob, he'd be called old Jacob, wouldn't he?" "Yes, my dear; what makes you ask such a question as that?"

Nothing, only I heard something about him last night.' "What was it, my son?" said Mrs. Watts, becoming suddenly interested.

"Oh, nothing much; something the new Sunday School teacher said." "You oughten't to have anything your mother don't know, Jakey, coaxingly plead Mrs.

"Well, if you must go poking into everything, What's your name, my little man?" and when I said Jacob, he asked me if I ever heard of old Jacob, and I thought that was pa's name, so I told him I guess I had, but I'd like to hear what he had to say about him. He said old Jacob, used to be a little boy, once, just like me, particularly and stills, and used in the cost. Advertisements taken for leading particularly and the cost.

"Yes, I believe he said his father used to keep a cow," interrupted Mrs. Watts.
"And he hogged his brother out of something or other, and he got struck with a young wo-man named Rachael, [Mrs. Watts became still

more interested] and was going to marry her, but her old man fooled him, and made him marry his other daughter; but pa said he guessed he was nobody's fool, and married them both."
"The wretch!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts, shaking her fist at Mr. Watt's slipper. He said old Jacob had a dozen or two chil-

"Did I marry him for this?" exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sobbing and throwing herself on the sofa, making all the springs hum like a set of tuning forks. Jakey said he didn't know what she married

him for, but she wouldn't eateh him telling her anything very soon again if she was going to kick up such a row about it, and went out of the room highly indignant. When Mr. Watts came home, he met Mrs.

Watts in the hall, with a very red face, who word, 'Villain!' and asked him if he could look his innocent wife, and infant son in the face. Mr. Watts showed that he could, by staring very hard altomately at Jakey and Mrs. Watts. "I know, sir, where you go, sir, when you stay away from home," continued Mrs. Watts;

"I have heard the story of your perfidy. Can't you tell me how Rachael and that other woman is to-day?' she asked, with forced calmness. Mr. Watts confessed his inability to calighten her on the health of the ladies about whom she was so solicitous. Mrs. Watts said that she always knew that something like this would oecur, and ended with another hysterical interrogation after the children's health, but not receiving any satisfactory answer, she threw herself on the sofa again, and sobbed and asked her-self, a few times, why she had left her niother's house, and then she called Jakey to her, and told him that they would have to live alone in a little house, and be very poor, and, may-be, not have enough to eat, which made that hopeful utter a series of most doleful howls, and hasten down to the kitchen to examine the

Later in the day Mrs Lewis happened in, and Mrs. Watts confided to her the story of her husband's villainy. Of course Mrs. Lewis was very properly shocked, and tried to impress upon Mrs. Watts the necessity of being philosophical, and left with the observation that she had never yet seen a man with a mole on his nose, who did not, sooner or later, prove to be a rascal.

Towards evening, Jakey was sitting on the steps, having recovered from his grief of the morning, when the Sauday School teacher chanced to pass by, and Jakey hailed him with: "Say, mister, I told my mother what you told me about old Jacob, last night, and there has been the old scratch to pay ever since. Ma called pa a villain, and a bloody thief, and tried to break her back on the sofa, and said that there wouldn't be anything to eat, and there ain't been such a time since pa offered to kiss Aunt Jane good by. Maybe you had better drop in and see the old lady, mister; she ain't so bad as she was.

The teacher, after some pressing, accompanied Jakey into the house, and was presented to Mrs. Watts, in the parlor.

Mrs. Watts began to thank him for disclosing her husband's perfidy, but he disclaimed having done anything of the kind, and, at length, after considerable-talking, it was discovered that Jakey had misapplied the story of the patriarch Jacob. Mrs. Watts started right out to hunt up Jacob, and when she found him aston-ished him again by being as lovin as she had been distant. Jakey is contented in the fact that there is no immediate prospect of a lack of supplies in the bundly, and Mrs. Watts would be perfectly happy if she could only shut Mrs. Lewis' mouth.—Ballimore American.

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Agent here, and find them on both coarse and fine fabrics with ease, and to our satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed for

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Salam, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

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is the second largest Life Company in the world nd will insure your life on the most reasonable Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest

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Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves. J. A. LINEBACK, Agent. Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

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R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. SEATON GALES, Secretary.

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P LASKI COWPER Supervisor,

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s now complete, comprising all classes usually kept by us, every cent of which were bought for eash and will be sold for a small profit. As our house is the oldest, largest, best known and does the largest business of any house in either town, it is useless to enumerate the articles comprising our stock, but we wish to call attention to our fine Shoes for Ladies, manufactured expressly for us by the Winchester, Va., Shoe factory, every pair warranted, also to our stock of Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestics and Shirtings, Dress Goods, Cottonades, &c. An examination of our stock and prices will show that we mean what we say and say what we mean. We offer no baits, nor resort to no rascally tricks to catch trade. We invite everybody to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with us.

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have seen them.

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A large stock of Prop. Weights and Solid berry.

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A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue. E. W. LINEBACK. Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

A CARD.

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Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very libera encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future. 73 Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment. Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875.-15-tf.

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Greensboro, 3.00 A. M. 1.12 P. M. Danville, 6.20 Dundee, Burkville, $\frac{1.20}{6.07}$ 11.35 Arrive Richmond, 2.22 P.M. 8.47 GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. Leave Richmond. 5.08 A. M. 1.38 P. M. Burkville, 10.33 1.14 P. M. Dundee, Danville, 10.39

2.45 A. M. Greensboro, Air-line Junction, 7.55 " Arrive Charlotte, 8. 03 A. M. GOING EAST. GOING WEST Leave Greensboro, Leaves 12.17 ' 7.50 ' "Comp'y Shops, 4.4 "Leaves Raleigh, 9.00 A. M. Arrive Goldsboro, 12.15 P. M. " 4.00 P.M NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W .- SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, 4.30. P. M. 6.13 P. M. 8.40, A. M. 10 33 A. M. Arrive at Salem, Leave Salem - - Arrive at Greensboro, -Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.20 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.
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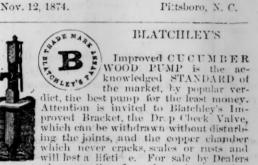
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